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U. S. TO ACT ON
BRITISH HOLD-UP

Lansing to Protest Against
Stopping of Ship in
Our Waters.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Violation of American neutrality by a British torpedo boat, which held up and examined the Philippine steamer Cebu within the territorial waters of the Philippines, was reported to the War Department today by Governor General Harrison. The dispatch immediately was transmitted to the State Department and will be made the subject of a vigorous protest to Great Britain.

The incident occurred yesterday, one mile and a half off Carabao Island. According to the report of the steamer's master, Lieutenant Bailey, commanding H. M. S. S. Destroyer No. 2, boarded the Cebu, made inquiries about her passengers and took both the ship's manifest and her passenger list. Apparently the officer was searching for a man named Bay, who was not found. On releasing the Cebu the lieutenant made this note on her log: "Boarded at 8:30 a. m., 9-11-16, examined and released."

There has been more than one complaint about the activity of the British vessels around the Philippine Islands, and while Governor General Harrison's report furnishes the basis for a specific protest it is probable that Great Britain will be called upon to restrict the operations of her patrolling squadrons generally in and near the territorial waters of the islands. It is not a mistake about where the Cebu was at the time she was held up, her exact position was given by the master as follows:

Latitude 14 degrees 16 minutes, longitude 120 degrees 35 minutes, or one and a half miles from Carabao Island.

SPAIN MUST TAKE SIDES.
EX-PREMIER DECLARES

Says War Conditions Make Her
Isolation Impossible.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Spain must decide in favor of one or the other of the groups of belligerents, in the opinion of Antonio Maura, ex-premier and leader of the Conservative party, according to dispatches from Madrid. Maura's address delivered by Señor Maurat at Benanza, at a meeting attended by 6,000 Maurists.

The ex-premier declared Spain could not abandon her neutrality, but that the conditions of the war made her isolation henceforth impossible. He is quoted as saying that it was essential that France and England should not be hostile toward Spain. The Madrid dispatches predict Señor Maura's speech will cause a strong impression throughout the country, as his prestige never was so high. The majority of his followers are supposed to be pro-German.

300,000 AT CONEY FETE.

Elks' Night Draws Crowd to Mardi Gras.

Three hundred thousand persons succeeded in getting to the Coney Island Mardi Gras last night despite the fact that the Sea Beach expresses consisted of two cars each.

It was Elks' night, and thousands of members of the order were there. It was also the night of the Volunteer Life Savers' review, and there were many of them in the parade. The Woodmen of the World will have to-night for theirs.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

ALLIES SMASH
2-MILE FRONT
IN MACEDONIA

British Tighten Grip on
Struma by Seizure
of Towns.

FRENCH ADVANCE
UP VARDAR VALLEY

Russian Threat Relieves
German Pressure in
Dobrudja.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 12.—Sarrail extended his attack on the Macedonian front today. While the British forces continued the battle for the east bank of the Struma, the French assailed the Teuton line along the Vardar Valley, where the main Allied thrust is planned.

North of Majadaj, in the Lake Doiran region, the Allied forces engaged the Bulgars in a thirty-six-hour battle, and finally gained the upper hand. Trenches on a front of two miles, and extending to a depth of 800 yards, were wrested from Czar Ferdinand's troops.

The British, meanwhile, pushing further eastward into Macedonia, won a stronger hold on the east bank of the Struma and captured two more villages. In this attack the French troops cooperated and the Struma line now is firmly in the hands of the Allied forces.

Bulgar Lines Threatened.

One of the first results of this push eastward has been a menace to the Bulgars who drove toward the Aegean coast. The positions the invaders hold here must be abandoned without delay if the British progress continues.

The forts at the Greek port of Kavala already have been evacuated. This retreat was due in part to the British threat to the Bulgar flank and in part to the heavy bombardment of the Allied warships.

Although their fighting on the extreme western end of the line is attracting little attention, the Serbian troops merit careful watching. The rejuvenated army is fighting with all the skill and valor which won them applause in the early days of the war. They are driving back the Bulgarians steadily, while the Italians are giving them valuable support.

In the Dobrudja heavy fighting continues. The resistance to the Russian drive along the Black Sea coast has stiffened. Von Mackensen—whose leadership in this sector was announced officially by Berlin today—has made no further effort to extend his line along the Danube east of Silistria, but apparently is concentrating his effort to check the Russian advance.

60,000 Turks in Rumania.

Turkish troops in considerable number are now fighting in the Dobrudja. There are three divisions, 60,000 men, of the Sultan's army operating in the Dobrudja. These have been diverted from the East front.

On the northern front the Rumanians are moving forward, but the advance has slowed down. King Ferdinand's generals apparently are awaiting a junction with the Russians operating further north before the drive is launched into full swing again.

The Car's troops won more positions on the heights guarding Hungary today. Mount Kopul, a Carpathian summit guarding the approach to the Rodna pass, was taken by storm and several other ridges won. Another thousand prisoners were added to the Russian bag.

On the Struma front British troops engaged in violent fighting, during which the village of Nevoljen was taken by assault.

In the region of Lake Doiran the artillery duel continues sharply. Our batteries effectively bombarded Bulgarian organizations in the sector of Makukovo, west of the Vardar. A vigorous offensive of Allied troops north of Majadaj gave excellent results. All Bulgarian trenches were captured on a front of two miles and a depth of about 800 yards. We took some prisoners.

West of Lake Ostrovo Serbian artillery displayed great activity in the region of Banica. Southwest of the lake partial engagements enabled us to obtain some advantage. A Bulgarian attack which was repulsed by our fire caused heavy losses to the enemy.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Today's statement reads:

Balkan theatre: German and Bulgarian forces under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen continued their advance in Dobrudja (Rumania). Macedonian front: Lively artillery

GERMANY WILL SEND
ANOTHER SUBMARINE

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Reports from Bremen say that another merchant submarine is expected to leave that port for the United States at the end of the present month.

None of the projected sister ships to the Deutschland and Bremen have however been completed yet, according to a statement by Philip Heineken, one of the directors of the Ocean Navigation Company, owner of the Deutschland.

Asked when the Bremen was expected to arrive in America, Director Heineken said: "Only the gods know," and refused to discuss the matter further.

battles took place in the Vardar district. There was also fighting on the Struma, the result being successful for the Bulgarian troops.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—To-day's official statement says:

In the region of the River Bialy-Cheremosh our troops carried several heights. Enemy attempts to regain them were unsuccessful.

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region of Kapul Mountain, our troops occupied a ridge north of Kapul Mountain, and pursuing the enemy, also took possession of this mountain, taking prisoners in this operation thirteen officers and 900 men and capturing seven machine guns, three trench mortars and one searchlight.

London, Sept. 12.—To-day's official announcement follows:

The detachment mentioned yesterday as crossing the Struma at Ne-shore seized trenches on the eastern bank.

A French detachment cooperating with the British captured the village of Yenimah and took thirty prisoners. In these operations the enemy suffered heavily from rifle and artillery fire during his retreat, and also from his counter attacks. Many ambulances were seen on the Demir-Hissar road.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The Turkish official statement of September 10 says:

Near Dobric, the enemy on September 8 made a new sortie, but was again defeated by the Turks and their allies.

FRENCH SEIZE
PERONNE ROAD

Continued from page 1

but it is not likely Hindenburg will continue. The German reserves are needed on the Somme front.

Change in German Strategy.

Duke Albrecht, to whom will descend the kingdom of Wurttemberg, is put in charge of the operations on the northern front. He won his spurs in 1914, when he defeated the French in the first battle that marked the dash through Belgium. To him will be entrusted, if the plan is carried into effect, the long talked of move for Calais.

A definite change in the German strategy on the West front is expected to result from these changes. Conceivably, the often reported withdrawal from a large part of France may be carried out, or the shift may be toward a heavy counter-attack, probably against the British line. Haig's troops were inactive today. The bombardment continued, but with less than its accustomed intensity. Presumably the British are more active, breaking the road for a new drive eastward. Operations on the northern front, where Thiepval is the immediate goal, apparently have been subordinated to this effort.

Day's Official Reports

on Somme Offensive

Paris, Sept. 12.—To-night's official report says:

The battle continued to-day north of the Somme. Our infantry delivered a vigorous offensive on a six-kilometer front between the district south of Combles and the river. The attack started at 12:30 in the afternoon and developed rapidly, thanks to the spirit of our troops, who in less than half an hour captured the whole of the first line German trenches.

Subsequently pushing eastward with the same vigor, we took successively Hill 145, Maresmes Wood and the whole system of trenches as far as the Butte-Péronne Road, which we now touch from the southern outskirts of the hamlet in the district south of Rouch-Avesnes. Further south we pushed our lines on to Sleppe 70, west of Feuillicourt.

Up to the present the total number of prisoners reached 1,500. These include numerous officers.

An earlier statement read:

South of the Somme an enemy attack against one of our trenches to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre was repulsed easily by means of grenades. A minor operation enabled us to occupy a German trench south of Bligny. Another last night one of our aerial squadrons bombed military establishments at Lemoencourt, the railroad station at Metz-Sablons and military factories at Dillinger. One of our pilots brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell east of Raudourt, on the Somme front.

London, Sept. 12.—The official statement issued to-night reads:

In the course of aerial fighting yesterday one of our machines, which returned safely, collided with a hostile aeroplane, which fell out of control and disappeared in the clouds. Today a hostile machine was brought down in flames in our lines near Pozieres. Two of our aeroplanes failed to return.

An earlier report said:

Yesterday evening our heavy artillery caused two large conflagrations in the enemy's ammunition depot at Grandcourt. There were some hostilities during the night against our lines between Delville Wood and Mouquet Farm.

FRENCH LAUNCH BIG LINER

37,000-Ton Liner Will Ply Between
Havre and New York.

St. Nazaire, France, Sept. 12.—The steamship Paris, of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, was launched here today. She is the largest French liner ever built. The ship is to be devoted to school purposes. Checks were signed by William T. Read, State Treasurer, today, and distributed among the charity authorities.

Essex County's share of the tax, which is the largest, is \$750,000.00, while Sussex, with \$20,113.14, is the smallest beneficiary.

RUSSIANS POUND
AT ENEMY'S LINE

Seek by Mass Formation
Attacks to Break Down
Defences in East.

CONTINUE ADVANCE
IN THE CARPATHIANS

Austrians Retreat Before
Fierce Thrust Near
Capul.

London, Sept. 12.—The Russians are keeping up the steady grinding process at almost every point on the 250-mile East front. Instead of decreasing in power, the attacks of the Czar's troops appear to be gathering force. The resistance of the Teuton forces under the sledge-like blows that have been raining on them for more than two weeks amazes military observers here.

Letchitsky, following the lead of Sakharoff on the northern front of Galicia, has partly altered his tactics in the drive against Lemberg from the southeast. He has begun to throw his troops at the enemy's lines in dense masses in an effort to smash through to the Halicz-Lemberg railroad by sheer weight of numbers.

The chief object of the Russians is the Gnitza Lipa line, the screen behind which the Austrians are safely dug in. This line has already been partly turned by the crossing of the river at a point just north of Lemberg. But the capture of Halicz alone can completely destroy the value of this defensive line to the Teutons.

With that line lost to them the Austrians will be in a perilous position. There are no railroads leading to the rear from the river, and the retirement of von Bothmer's forces must be made under the constant threat of Russian flank attacks.

The Carpathians, especially in the region north of Capul, the Russians are continuing their successes. Not in weeks have they been seriously checked in their advance here, which is slowly creating a cul-de-sac for the Austrians up to the Hungarian frontier.

To-day's Austrian official report says:

Fighting in the Carpathians continued to-day. The enemy took positions north of Godelin, in the District Valley and in the Upper Cheremosh Valley were unsuccessful.

In East Galicia there was nothing of importance. On the lower Stokhod we repulsed, with heavy enemy losses, attempts to break through our lines with dense masses of troops.

The German official statement reads:

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria—North of Staro-Czerwice a Russian attack with strong forces broke down with heavy losses before our entanglements. In East Galicia there was nothing of importance. On the lower Stokhod we repulsed, with heavy enemy losses, attempts to break through our lines with dense masses of troops."

NO "DUMPING" AFTER
WAR, IS GERMAN VIEW

Philip Heineken Predicts U. S.
Will Dig Second Canal.

Berlin, Sept. 12 (via London, Sept. 12).—The prospect of a "war after the war," as proposed by British newspapers and discussed at the economic conference of the Allies at Paris, apparently has caused little anxiety in Germany, where the belief is expressed that natural commercial tendencies will soon overcome any artificial barriers which may be erected.

This view was voiced in a statement today by Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd steamship line. Herr Heineken discussed plans which are being made in Germany to resume international trade after the coming of peace, and said there was no basis for the apprehension that Germany might unload low-priced goods on the American market.

"Post-bellum traffic," said Herr Heineken, "will, of course, be largely one-way traffic at first. German ships, for example, will be able to load for America a certain amount of potato, type stuffs and so forth, but this will not counterbalance the cotton, tobacco, copper and other raw materials which will be imported immediately from America."

He said that whatever stocks of manufactured articles might have been on hand at the outbreak of the war naturally had been utilized in Germany, and that there had been no replenishment of these supplies.

In the course of the conversation Herr Heineken prophesied that the building of a second isthmian Canal by the United States would not be an improbable development of the near too distant future. He fears that the Panama Canal may prove too unreliable a route to permit the United States to maintain a free international and naval policy. In the case, he said, he would be the part of wise statesmanship to choose promptly between the alternatives of building and maintaining a second fleet or of constructing a perfectly and permanently reliable canal.

CURRAN STARTS CAMPAIGN

Citizens Union Backs Candidate for
Presidency of Aldermen.

The campaign for the nomination and election of Henry H. Curran as president of the Board of Aldermen to succeed George H. McGowan, resigned, began yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens' Union. The election will be for the remainder of the McGowan term, which expires at the end of 1917. Frank Dowling, vice-chairman, has headed the board since Mr. McGowan resigned.

Curran is opposed in the Progressive primaries by William H. Choroak, a former aide of McGowan, and in the Independence League primaries by Dowling, who is the Democratic desigee.

The Citizens' Union is urging the enrolled members of those parties to vote for Curran at the primaries next Tuesday.

JERSEY R. R. TAX \$2,998,624

\$435,496 More Than Last Year Available for Schools.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 12.—Taxes on main stem railroad property for distribution, according to the tables in the various counties for the year 1916 reached a total of \$2,998,624.68, or \$435,496.77 more than last year. The tax is to be devoted to school purposes. Checks were signed by William T. Read, State Treasurer, today, and distributed among the charity authorities.

NAMES GERMAN
PEACE REQUISITE

Must Leave Her in Better
Position than Before
War, Says Ludwig.

KING OF BAVARIA
SPEAKS AT DEDICATION

Expresses Hope That Satisfactory Terms Will
Be Had Soon.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—No peace will be made by Germany which will not place her in a better position than she occupied before the war, declared King Ludwig of Bavaria, in a speech dedicating the new Palace of Justice at Nuremberg, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency.

"We do not know how long the war will go on," said the King, "but we know to a certainty that we shall make no peace which lowers us, but only such a peace as will give us a better position than we had before."

"Long before the war broke out I said repeatedly that we could not be grateful enough toward our Emperor, who so long maintained peace. In spite of our Emperor's pacism, we are engaged in the greatest of wars, and we shall be able to withstand it, thanks to the tenacity and resistance of our brave troops."

At another point in his address King Ludwig said:

"We all hope that the not too distant future will bring peace, a peace that will be glorious and honorable, and assure us for decades to come that we will not again be set upon by the entire world."

France Certain to Win,
Ribot Says, Urging Loan

Paris, Sept. 12.—"No one in France or out doubts that victory is certain. Victory must bring peace worthy of France and worthy of her heroism and sacrifices."

Finance Minister Ribot made that statement today in introducing the bill for a new war loan in the Chamber of Deputies, which resumed, today, its session after a two-day recess. Premier Briand said that on Thursday the government would make a declaration in regard to the diplomatic situation.

M. Ribot said:

"The time has come to appeal to the country for a second loan of 5 per cent for national defence similar to the loan of 1915. The former issue was made at 87.25. The price on the Bourse has advanced above the price of emission and now stands at 90, with the next coupon period beginning from August last; that is, it is about 3 points above the issue price."

The Finance Minister referred to the success of the previous loan and said the forthcoming issue would be an attractive investment.

"There is not a Frenchman," he continued, "who does not feel it is his duty to bring to the state at least a part of his resources to assist in the national defence. The confidence of the nation is never questioned, and at present it is stronger than ever."

M. Ribot then explained the conditions under which the loan would be issued. The date of opening the subscription lists will be fixed later by a decree.

The previous 5 per cent, but not the government will be accepted by the public. The new loan, which will be non-taxable and will be redeemable after January 1, 1931.

Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, opened the sitting with a tribute to humanity, which he called the preserver of the ancient Roman ideas of justice. The entire House arose to its feet and cheered Rumania. A. E. Labovary, the Rumanian Minister, was in the diplomatic box, bowed his acknowledgments repeatedly amid tumultuous demonstrations.

The feeling of Parliament today appeared to be in singular contrast with that on previous occasions since the beginning of the war. Complete confidence in the trend of military affairs seems to have replaced certain currents of criticism which hitherto have affected minority parties.

Premier Briand has decided that one day each week shall be set aside in the Chamber for Cabinet members to reply to interpellations on the conduct of affairs.

RUSSIANS WIN TURKISH
HEIGHTS IN SNOWSTORM

Ottoman Forces Gain Ground on
Persian Frontier.

London, Sept. 12.—Sweeping forward in a snowstorm, the Russian troops in the Caucasus captured today the mountain south of Pirdjani and the heights along the River Masladrak. In the Ognot sector the Turks thrust back the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas and recaptured their former positions.

On the Persian frontier, south of Deh-bende, the Ottomans were also successful in winning ground.

The Russian official report of today reads:

"Caucasus front.—Our detachments captured the pyramidal mountain south of the village of Pirdjani and occupied the heights on the left bank of the river Masladrak."

"Snow fell in the mountains and there was frost."

The Turkish announcement of September 10 says:

"Turkish forces pushed back the enemy and occupied the heights south of Deh-bende, on the Persian frontier."

"Caucasus front.—In the Ognot sector, on September 8, the enemy attacked repeatedly, but was completely repulsed. The enemy had occupied a portion of Height 2113, but was pushed back by a counter attack. The Turks recaptured all their former positions."

"On the night of September 8-9 and the following day the enemy attacked the Ognot sector with two divisions. After gaining a temporary footing in our positions, he was ejected by a counter attack. Our positions are completely in our hands."

W. C. OSBORN BACKS CONWAY

Joins Opponents of McCombs in Senatorial Contest.

William Church Osborn, whose name was presented to the Democratic convention at Saratoga as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, declared yesterday in favor of Thomas F. Conway. Osborn headed an appeal sent to the Democratic voters of the state urging them to resent Tammany's influence in the state organization and oppose the nomination of William F. McCombs.

The other signers of the appeal are upstate Democrats, among them Judge D. Cady Herick of Albany, leader of that section; John N. Carlisle, former State Commissioner of Highways; John J. Ryan, attorney of Medina; George D. Burd, of Buffalo, former Senator, and former Justice Henry C. Purcell, of Watertown.

ITALIANS GAIN ON POSNIA

Hurl Back Enemy Assaults in Trentino Mountains.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Austrians attacked on the Trentino front last night in an effort to recapture positions taken by the Italians on Sunday. The War Office announced today that the attack was repulsed and that further progress had been made by the Italians. The announcement says:

"In the zone between Vallarsa and the head of the Posina Valley yesterday the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to retake the positions which we captured on Sunday. The attack was immediately driven off. Our troops progressed in Vallarsa and in the Upper Posina Valley."

"Small skirmishes occurred on Monte Lagazuoli, in the Travenanzes Valley, on the slopes of Cima Bosche, in the Travignola Valley and on the slopes of Monte Nero. The enemy was repulsed with loss."

SKELETON DUG UP,
MURDER IS SEEN

Laborer's Discovery Clew
to Mystery of Lost
Husband.

A scoop driven by August Schultz, at work on an excavation at Hageman and Powell Streets, Canarsie, yesterday, brought to light a tangled pile of human bones, and the police believe, the true answer to the mystery of what became of Jennie Seely's husband.

No one thought much of Jennie Seely's husband—least of all Jennie—when she used to feed him sometimes but she stopped before the shack, which once stood where Schultz was digging yesterday, and demanded many things in a weak, whiskey-fogged voice among them that she cease living with "that dirty wop" Joseph Ferdone and return to him.

Then, one day, the visitor to the Ferdone shack disappeared. Canarsie women went to Jersey, and then forgot Jennie continued to live with Ferdone until the night of July 7, 1912, when they quarrelled.

Ferdone had made enough money off the garden patch he cultivated on the waste land of the city to go back to Italy. He had promised often to take Jennie with him, but now he seemed about to back out of his bargain. They argued about the matter for a time, and Jennie settled the dispute with a double-barrelled shotgun.

Jennie was tried for murder and acquitted on her plea of self-defence.

She went to Jersey, and then forgot what she had done. She did not know what became of her then.

Last night Captain Carey, of the 7th Branch Bureau, was trying to find out, for from the scoop Schultz had picked out a human skull, and one side of this was smashed in, as from a blow of an axe. He also found a belt buckle, with the letter "S" plainly discernible.

When Patrolman Karl, of the Canarsie station, was summoned by a frightened small boy he found Schultz leaning against the handle of the scoop with the skull in his hand.

"You can have the skeleton," he said, according to Karl, "but let me sort it out to keep these for souvenirs." He held out two gold teeth, which the policeman confiscated, and, finding no profit in grave digging, went back to scooping out the cellar.

U-Boat Seizes Dutch Ship.

Berlin, Sept. 12 (by wireless to